



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11.

We will not now say anything about the evident intention of the so-called workmen's party in this State to weaken the party that saved Virginia from the fate of South Carolina, and upon whose success depends the safety of republican institutions in this country; but we can't see how the election of members of the workmen's party to the Legislature, Congress, or even to the Presidency, can possibly benefit anybody else but the individuals so elected more than the election of so many good and true democrats. The objects of the workmen's party, if that party in Virginia have any other object but the weakening of the democratic party, are supposed to be to lessen the hours of labor and increase wages, but how these objects are to be effected, even if all the offices in the country were filled by so-called workmen, we don't exactly comprehend. Employers make such terms with their employees as they think fit, and as long as the country retains its present form of government no man, or set of men, in or out of office, can force them to alter those terms. Laws can be enacted making five hours a day's work and five dollars a day's wages, but no law can compel a man to carry on business if he doesn't choose to, and of course no man will choose to unless he can conduct it in his own way. The main object of a young workman's economy is to change his condition from that of an employee to that of an employer, so that he can work to please himself and not to please others; but if the employer be denied that privilege the commendable ambition of the employee will have no goal upon which to center its aspiration, and be who with an Execler in view would have been hopeful and happy, without it will be moody and discontented. Much harm may be done by the workmen's movement, and no possible good that could not be more easily accomplished by the democratic party, which has always been the workman's friend.

It is said that Mr. Atkins, who, in the event of Mr. Randall's election to the Speakership, will be Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, is opposed to any increase in the regular army. We were, too, last winter, but recent events have produced a change in our opinions. The laws must be enforced, and, if neither policemen, the posse comitatus, militia, nor organized volunteers are sufficient for that purpose the Government must resort to its only remaining force, the regular army, or allow anarchy to usurp its place. The Governor of Maryland has just disbanded the Sixth Regiment of the armed and equipped National Guard of that State because its members sympathized with those whose riotous proceedings were called out to quell, and, of course, could not be relied upon in future similar emergencies. That they did so sympathize was perfectly natural, and the same would be the case in any community in the country. It would be unnatural for people to take the part of the Government in a contest with their own townsmen. That being so, and the necessity for the enforcement of the laws being acknowledged, the logical result is that to secure the preservation of order the army must be employed, and as the army at present is too small it must be enlarged. The mere knowledge of such enlargement would tend in no small degree to prevent the necessity for its employment, for the disorderly element is not likely to manifest itself when it is certain it will be squelched on the instant.

Now that Mr. Johnson has given his indemnifying bond, as noticed in another column, it will not be long, we suppose, before the Moffett register will be created in all the bar rooms of this city, and patriotic citizens be helping to pay the State debt while gratifying their desire for stimulating beverages. We understand that the curiosity to see the great anti-repudiator in a contest with their own townsmen. That being so, and the necessity for the enforcement of the laws being acknowledged, the logical result is that to secure the preservation of order the army must be employed, and as the army at present is too small it must be enlarged. The mere knowledge of such enlargement would tend in no small degree to prevent the necessity for its employment, for the disorderly element is not likely to manifest itself when it is certain it will be squelched on the instant.

Col. M. G. Harman, whom the repudiators of Notoway county put on their ticket for Lieutenant Governor, in a letter to the editor of the Richmond Whig, talks like a man, as follows:—"Although I did not get my choice as the nominee for Governor, still the ticket has my cordial support, and I hope the democratic-conservative party in Notoway and throughout the State will give the ticket a warm and cordial support. I confess I take defeat hard, but I always abide the decision of my party."

Capt. Samuel S. Shriver has received the conservative nomination for the House of Delegates from Nausemond county. The conservatives in Augusta and Pittsylvania counties will have no conventions but give all the aspirants for legislative honors a fair field; and the advisability of adopting their policy is being considered in some other counties. George Seabright for the Senate, and Messrs. Clark, Allan and Williams for the House, is the ticket of the readjusters in Augusta county.

The United States minister to Hayti reports to the Department of State that Liberia has appointed, for the first time, a diplomatic officer with the rank of chargé d'affaires, to Hayti, being represented heretofore near that Government by a consul only.

Gen. Howard says he never flags. The command did, but he—never; perish the thought! The long time he has taken to overtake Chief Joseph has induced the country to believe that he did flag, but we are glad to be informed that the country is wrong, and knows nothing about Indian war. Gen. Sheridan, "the best Indian fighter the country has produced," is satisfied with Gen. Howard, and if he is satisfied, why can't the country be?

W. D. Coleman, now in the Virginia penitentiary for forgery while secretary of the board of public works, talks of running for the Legislature as soon as his term shall expire—some time next month. Whatever opinions Mr. Coleman may have of former legislatures, the indications now are that he would be out of place in the next one.

Niles G. Parker, who has turned State's evidence in the case of the swindling carpet-baggers of South Carolina, adds his evidence to that of Judge Mackay, who said he knew enough to send ex-Governor Chamberlain to the penitentiary.

News of the Day.
A dispatch from Salt Lake says:—The apostles of the Mormon Church, joined by J. W. Young and Daniel H. Wells, late counselors of Brigham Young, publish a circular to-night saying that September 4th they held a meeting, waited upon the Lord, who blessed them, and who revealed to them the steps they should take. John Taylor, sr., apostle and acting president of the twelve, was unanimously sustained in that position; also, that a quorum of twelve apostles is a presiding quorum and authority of the Church. This was the plan pursued at the time of the death of Joseph Smith, and was so ordered by Smith and sustained by Brigham Young. To facilitate the transaction of business it was ordered that the president, John Taylor, be assisted by John W. Young, Daniel H. Wells and George A. Cannon.

The fatal termination of two cases of yellow fever at Fernandina last night, and the report of new cases, together with the advice of physicians to citizens to leave that city, has thrown the whole community into a great excitement. Quarantine has been established against Fernandina at all the principal towns in that State. An extra train arrived at Baldwin from Fernandina, and was crowded with fugitives, and many will leave in the morning. Only two severe cases were reported last night. Total number of deaths thus far from the fever is seven. Physicians claim the disease has assumed a milder form.

The Maine election yesterday resulted in the election of the republican candidate for Governor by a reduced majority. At midnight from the returns, it is estimated, that 99,000 votes were cast, that Connor, the republican candidate for Governor, will have about 6,000 majority. The Legislature is strongly republican in both branches. The greenback candidate received about 3,000 votes. A dispatch from Mr. Blaine puts Connor's plurality at from 8,000 to 10,000. The republicans have elected 23 of the 81 Senators, and fully two-thirds of the House of Representatives.

A dispatch from Richmond, Ind., dated 12:20 this morning says:—Senator Morton has taken a turn for the worse during the past twenty-four hours and, though he is somewhat better at this hour, his friends admit that the worst is imminent. He has not improved during the past twenty-four hours, and yesterday (Monday) was worse than at any time during his present illness. President Hayes will visit him on Thursday. Later advice from Richmond, Ind., is to the effect that Senator Morton has recovered, but his friends are very anxious about him. To day is the centennial of the battle of Brandywine, when British and Hessian troops, numbering 16,000 succeeded after a stubborn contest, in defeating the Americans under Washington, who only numbered 11,000. The battle took its name from Brandywine creek, a stream which rises in the northwestern part of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and empties into Christina creek at the city of Wilmington, Del.

Yesterday morning at the Hoffman mine, Consolidation Coal Company, at Pompey, Smith, in Cumberland co., Md., Henry Ellis and David Lewis miners were buried under a fall of rock. Ellis was expected and yesterday. Ellis was 30 years old, and leaves a wife and two children. Lewis was 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children.

The democratic primaries in Baltimore yesterday resulted in the election of a majority of delegates favorable to the nomination of Mr. P. M. Snowden for sheriff, and Mr. Simon J. Martin for City Surveyor.

The announcement that fifteen hundred Mexican troops are ready to embark for Matamoros is regarded as an evidence that Mexico is sincere in the desire to prevent the raids across the Rio Grande.

Cards are issued for the wedding of Mr. Campbell Carrington and Miss Laura V. Ricketts, at present in the bride's mother, in Washington to-morrow.

The wedding of Miss Florence, daughter of Mrs. George Patterson, of Jerome Bonaparte nobility, and Mr. James Carroll will take place at Springfield, Md., on Thursday.

The miners of the Lehigh region of Pennsylvania are gradually resuming work. The Summit Hill miners are to resume on Wednesday. They have been idle since July.

James H. Gardner, senior member of the boat and shoe firm of Gardner, Carleton & Baldwin, of Richmond, Va., died yesterday, aged 82.

The reports from India are more hopeful, rain having fallen in many of the districts desolated by famine.

Robert H. Knox, of Alabama, has been appointed United States Consul to Hamilton, Canada, vice H. Ray Myers, resigned.

The anniversary of the battle of North Point will be celebrated in Baltimore to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.—President Hayes passed yesterday at home, in Fremont, Ohio, receiving friends. Last night he attended a reception in honor of his guest, General Carroll, at the house of Colonel Hayes. The President, Mrs. Hayes and their son Rutherford, accompanied by General Carroll and General and Mrs. Buckland, left to-day for Dayton via Springfield. He will remain there until Thursday, when he and his party will visit Richmond, Indiana, from there returning to Fremont to attend the reunion of the Twenty-third Regiment on Friday. The most extensive preparations are in progress for the celebration of that event. Citizens are giving free of their time, labor and money, and if the weather is favorable the gathering will be a great success. Gen. Sheridan, Carroll and Cox will certainly be present, and Secretary Evans, Chief Justice Waite and others are expected to accompany the President from Dayton.

THE PENNSYLVANIA WORKINGMEN.—The Workingmen's party of Pennsylvania held a convention at Harrisburg yesterday and nominated State officers—Wm. L. Ellwell for Supreme Judge, John M. Davis for Auditor General, and James L. Wright for State Treasurer. The platform adopted calls for the abolition of the national banking system, repeal of the resumption act and the issue of a currency by the Government based upon the wealth of the nation. It declares eight hours a legal day's work and punishment for its violation, calls for a tariff for protection, demands the equalization of taxes, abolition of the contract system, prohibition of prison labor, reservation of public lands for agricultural settlement, and the settlement of disputes between capital and labor, compulsory education, against the employment of children under fourteen years of age and favors the abolition of conspiracy laws and the gratuitous education in educational institutions.

The strange noise which a Mount Holly dispatch spoke of as an earthquake, was also heard yesterday morning at Trenton and Bordentown, N. J. It was generally regarded at those two places as an earthquake.

M. E. Church, South, District Conference.

[Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.]
FAIRFAX C. H., Sept. C.—The minutes of the morning session were read and approved. The Conference then proceeded to select the place of meeting next year. Hamilton, Loudoun county, and Salem and Warrenton, Fauquier county, were put in nomination, and an amusing and lively contest amongst the friends of each ensued. Warrenton, soon getting the worst of it, was withdrawn. Messrs. Dulaney and H. Wolf contended most earnestly for Salem, urging, amongst other reasons, the well-known hospitality of the people, and the proximity of the Free State, which stood so much in need of religious influences, but Mr. Crenshaw held on pertinaciously for Hamilton, and the vote showed the following result: Salem 12, Hamilton 20, and on motion the nomination of Hamilton was made unanimous.

Loudoun Circuit—Rev. H. P. Hamill gave an interesting account of the work there. The attendance on preaching was very fine indeed, and the membership was 549. The recent camp meeting had no doubt resulted in some good; but he did not think so much had been done as might be expected from the size of the meeting and the effort made.

Mr. W. W. Smith remarked that at first the order was not what it should have been. It was very important that people go to these meetings in a proper religious spirit, and speaking of camp meetings generally, he, as a layman, respectfully suggested to his brethren of the ministry that sometimes in the preaching there was a spirit of levity not desirable. True there was the preacher's place for relaxation. Rev. W. K. Boyle said one or two things at the Loudoun camp had given him much to think of. Dr. Regester, P. E., said the congregations there were the largest he had ever seen. No doubt great good had been done, much that could not be seen. At camp meetings the preachers were perhaps a little more sometimes in their zeal than their friends, the laymen, came in to see them.

Mr. Smith said he made no personal reference to Loudoun camp. Piedmont Circuit—Rev. J. H. Dulaney said many had reported neglect of family religion. He had many families who strictly practiced family prayer. At Reisterstown there was an excellent Sunday School, kept up all the year, but that at Cool Spring and the Plains were only nominal ones. There were good people everywhere, but the difficulty was to find any one qualified to conduct a school, and he would like to see a school at all the appointments. At Reisterstown a class meeting met regularly. The Reisterstown was roomy, and a good summer but poor winter one. He had never been among people who he liked better.

Dr. Regester—Are your people orderly? Rev. Mr. Dulaney—Very so. When John Robinson's circus came round a few members went, but he had preached about it, and no doubt they had been heartily repented.

Warrenton Circuit—Rev. L. R. Green said the circuit contained four appointments; 250 members; spiritual condition would compare favorably with others.

Mr. J. H. Nelson said he regretted that the class meeting had gone into disuse, but there was a very large attendance at the weekly meeting.

Mr. W. W. Smith spoke in praise of the ministers of the circuit and drew attention to the fact that some appointments were more tardy than others in paying up.

The hour having arrived for divine services, Rev. H. H. Kennedy, of Leesburg, preached from Matt. xiv, verses 15 to 21: Christ fed the five thousand. He noted, first, the look of compassion with which the Saviour regarded the multitude. Coming from Him who represented God in human flesh it gave us a glance into the great secret of human redemption. Second, the desolation and need of the people. Every man had felt at some time his utter helplessness. The new born babe had been described as an incoherent cry for food. Third, the beneficence of Christ; how sublimely simple and true! Observe the making use of them. They were always simple. The greatest man among us has once, at least, been content to bow down to utter failure. Christ never did so. His mode of using resources was strange and unique. All through his life we find him surprising us. The preconceived opinions of his disciples had always to be set aside, yet he was simple and consistent in all he did. See this illustrated in the incident under consideration. There was an apparent tardiness; the day was far spent; the people were in need. Their hunger was intended to be a teacher. So it was with the friends of Lazarus; so with the Syro-Phoenician woman; so with his disciples when he slept in the boat, and so it is now. Christ will act when the time comes. Even his delays are working. In a few years he did more than the people of the world had done in thousands. Again, there was an apparent stulteness. The fragments were a plain and, strange to say, we were surprised at this fragility on the part of Him who owned the universe? Yet it was adequate. Here was the golden thought. There was no more need than now for a teacher to teach the world extravagance. We often try to advise God, but Jesus knows how to act. It was enough. So it is with the evidence of Christianity. We sometimes ask, why did not God make the proofs so plain that no one could mistake them? It was not his way. There is only enough, and the ditch of unbelief is at the feet of any one who desires to fall into it. Many wonder why God has told us no more of heaven. If that were the case it might be a matter of gain with us and gain is not Godliness. Some would have an earthquake of conviction; some want everything to be supernatural, and despise reason and science, but God requires us to use the resources we have. Then the great question comes to us all. What have we? Truly may we apply to Christ the name "Wonderful."

An experience meeting was then held, which was an occasion of great religious interest. The writer would not withdraw the veil from a scene so solemn.

EVENING SESSION.
The Conference proceeded to elect four lay delegates to the Annual Conference, and at the suggestion of the Presiding Elder the laymen retired to the gallery to determine in caucus who those delegates should be. The ministers began engaged in animated conversation, and from the gallery above could be heard a rapid succession of nominations and putting of questions, which savored more of politics than religion. Upon returning to the body of the Church the nominations were made in due form and the following delegates elected: W. P. Conway, Fredericksburg; J. B. Wilson, Washington; E. Brown, Middleburg; J. A. Nelson, Warrenton. Alternates, J. G. Smith, W. H. May, L. D. Hess and W. W. Smith.

Rev. G. P. Allen, of Paris, and J. S. Porter, of Fauquier, then gave reports of their respective charges. Owing to the noise your reporter could not distinguish their remarks.

On motion the Conference adjourned. In the evening through the downfall of an infinite number of drops of rain, and across a barrier of 25 cents, a good sized audience assembled to hear Mr. Boyle lecture on "Only a Drop." The lecture was a chaste and graceful presentation of scientific truth, and sketched the changes, chemical and physical, which a drop of water may undergo in nature.

The Rev. H. P. Hamill preached last night on the Parable of the Sower, not Rev. G. W. F. Hummer, as reported.

THE EASTERN WAR.
A correspondent with the army of the Caucasus, at Baulzaka, a few miles east of Biela, under date of Friday evening, describes the Turkish occupation of Abkara on Wednesday, the gallant attack of the Russians under Gen. Tiaoffeff, the retreat of the Turks across the Lem, and the reconquest of Abkara by the Russians, with the loss of 1,000 men to the latter.

There was an armistice on Thursday for the burial of the dead. The correspondent continues as follows: "Russian and Turk fraternized heartily whenever they met during the armistice. They shook hands, exchanged bread, bartered trinkets for tobacco, and for the first time during the war came together like civilized people. In the evening, after the termination of the armistice, the Russians evacuated Abkara, finding it useless to attempt to hold out longer with nine battalions against sixty. Late this afternoon the whole division reached Baulzaka, where they bivouacked, together with a large part of the Tiflis fifth Division, retreating from Gushwa and Polomaska."

The London Times' correspondent, under date of Biela, Saturday noon, says: "We broke up camp at Baulzaka at sunrise this morning, and marched direct to Biela. In hope of being able to reach Giergiewo by Biela, the Rastchuk road and Pyrgos ferry, I rode among the lines of forests down the Valley of the Baulzaka Lom to Buzsazai. I found the road deserted, except by a few Cossacks, who reported that the Turks had taken the Danczia part of the road and occupied Pyrgos, breaking up ferry communication. Turning back to Biela, to make the trip by way of Simoiz, I found confirmation of this unwelcome tidings, and also the fact that the Caucasus, who had been at Kopriviz, on the Baulzaka Lom, whither he had retired from Kapiac when it became impossible to hold Polomaska and Gushwa, was expected at Biela this afternoon (Saturday). The town is full of troops, who are bivouacked about the immediate neighborhood. Supply trains are crossing the bridge. Some even are carrying as far as Pavlo. The army of the Caucasus will hold the line of the Yaurta, near Biela, with the Thirteenth Corps. As far as I can learn, the Eleventh Corps still holds its position east of Tirova. The Twelfth Corps has retired across the Biela and Rastchuk road, holding Terenitk and Meichka. The camp at Terenitk has been fortified within the past few days, and is situated on a hill overlooking the Danube."

The correspondent of the London Times at Vienna sends the following: "It is not what occurs in the front so much as what occurs in the rear of Plevna which will give to the fight there its significance. The movements of the two Romanian divisions from the north and of the column of Lazara from the south leave no doubt that the Russians, whatever may be the success of such a plan, are preparing a Sedan for Osman Pasha, and he will probably have to trust to his own resources to extricate himself. The operations of Mehmet Ali and Sulaiman Pasha are probably too far off to be of use to him."

Intelligence has been received at Paris that the Turkish forces on the frontier have been ordered to enter Serbia immediately if the takes part in the war.

The London Daily Telegraph's Vienna dispatch, dated Monday night, repeats the rumors that Osman Pasha was retreating from Plevna. There is, however, absolutely no trustworthy information on this point from either side.

A dispatch from Suleiman Pasha of the 15th instant (August) announces that a column of Ottoman scouts found in the village of Liffahy Musulman women and a great number of children under five years of age detained prisoners by the Bulgarians, who had massacred all the male population and a considerable number of the women. All they spared were some young Musulman women and girls, whom they compelled to clothe themselves in Christian garments. Twenty-five wagons sent from headquarters conveyed the women and children to Hain, where they have been supplied with attendance and food. Another telegram from Suleiman Pasha announces that on the same day scouts advancing into the neighborhood of Kezanlik attacked and defeated a party of Bulgarians near the village of Maglas, twenty of the latter being killed. Our scouts then entered the village, where they found about one hundred Musulman women and children, whom they brought to headquarters. About one hundred children had been shut up by the Bulgarians in a neighboring convent. On their communicating with one of the scouts the latter sent for reinforcements, and the poor women were liberated.

A third telegram from Suleiman Pasha, under date of the 6th inst., reports the following facts, of which a superior officer of the British navy at Boghaz was a witness: One hundred and twenty inhabitants of the village of Liffahy had been massacred by the Cossacks and Bulgarians. On the advance of the Imperial troops to Hain Boghaz the Bulgarians fled into the mountains, carrying off with them all the women under thirty years of age and the children. An English officer was witness of these massacres by the Cossacks and Bulgarians. The military attaché of the British Embassy and the correspondents of the London Morning Post, the Times and the Daily Telegraph all made reports to the British Embassy and to their respective papers.

Adrianople reports that it has been confirmed that more than half the Jewish inhabitants of Kezanlik—men, women and children—have been massacred by the Russians and Bulgarians.

The Sublime Porte has received from the Ottoman authorities of the District of Tirova a telegram reporting the following facts: "One hundred and twenty inhabitants of Terenbeh Dagh, a village in the District of Tirova, three of them men, the rest women and children, having fallen into the hands of the enemy, succeeded in making their escape. They have been received at Zila by the Imperial troops, worn out by hunger and fatigue, without clothes, and after having wandered about for several days among the hills, living on herbs and roots, these fugitives have been sent to Osman Bazar, near the town of Shumla. According to their own statements the Bulgarians, having driven the Muslims from the village, tortured them fearfully, while the Russians pillaged all that remained of the property of the Musulman population. This act completed, they carried off the young people, with some of their relatives. The fate of these prisoners is not known."

WASHINGTON'S WATCH.—Mr. Frank H. Pope, of Kansas, who is now in this city on his way home from Cleveland, where he has attended the late convention of Knights Templars, is carrying with him a most interesting relic. It is a large silver watch with a chain attached, once the property of George Washington, and bears the initials "G. W." engraved on the case. The face is still perfect, but the hands are gone and the works are very much out of repair. The watch is said to be 150 years old and was made by one Chevalier Le Roy, in Paris. The outer rim is about three inches in diameter. It was worn by Washington before his elevation to the Presidency, and was afterward given to General Atkins, his aide de camp and private secretary. Atkins afterward presented it to General Lewis Cass, who in turn presented it to Mr. Miller, the father of Mr. B. Miller, it present owner, to whom Mr. Pope is now conveying it.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Houses were shaken and crockery broken at Mount Holly, New Jersey, yesterday by a shock attributed to an earthquake.

The Indian War.

THE INDIAN WAR.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA, IN THE FIELD, CAMP EUSTINE, HENRY LAKE, August 27.
To Wm. T. Sherman, General United States Army, Helena, Montana:—

Yours of the 26th received. You misunderstood me. I never flag. It was the command, including the most energetic officers, that were worn out and weary by the most extraordinary march. You need not fear for the campaign. Neither you nor General McDowell can doubt my pluck and energy. My Indian scouts are on the heels of the enemy. My supplies have just come, and we move in the morning and will continue to the end. I sent Cushing and Norwood, now en route two days ago, to operate from Ellis and the Crow Agency.

The Indians captured a party of eight gentlemen and two ladies, on Lower Geyser Basin, Friday evening last. The hostiles will probably cross Sinking river about one hundred miles southeast from the Crow Agency.

HOWARD.
Brigadier General, Comd'g. Dep't.
The following dispatch from General Howard to General Sherman was forwarded by General Sherman to the War Department:—

"VIRGINIA, MONTANA, August 24.
Gen. W. T. Sherman, Fort Shaw:—

Just arrived here to communicate with General McDowell. After the extraordinary efforts to overtake Gibbon, with horses much jaded, I moved rapidly to head off Indians at or near Pleasant Valley. They delayed me a little by their apparent move westward, but I did not lose a march. I sent a small force to Henry Lake to skirmish with and delay them. The officer stayed four days, and concluded that he had broken for the Wind River country. The next day, however, the 23d, the Indians passed Henry Lake through LaBee Pass, with great force in close pursuit. They stampeded a party of my mules just before dawn, and in the effort to recover them brought on a sharp skirmish, after which they fled, as usual. My command stays at Henry Lake for supplies. While my Indian scouts watch and bother the hostiles, what I wish is from some eastern force the hostiles be headed off before they disaffect the Crows, or unite with the Sioux. They have had some reinforcements in Montana, picked up plenty of excellent stock, and though worried and depleted in numbers, are still able to give battle and do much damage. They have the best arms and plenty of ammunition. I hear that Miles, probably Surges, is on the Yellowstone, not far from my front. Is that true? My force, all told, is about 200 cavalry, 300 infantry, fifty scouts and fifty armed pioneers. My command is so much worn by over fatigue and jaded animals that I cannot push it much farther. If Miles or Surges is near by with General Norwood's Company, just sent to Ellis, and the fifty Indian scouts that I will send thither, or on the heels of the hostiles, I think I may stop near where I am, and in a few days work my way back to Fort Boise slowly and distribute my troops before snow falls in the mountains. Wheaton has returned to Lewistown, Idaho, from his successful march northward, and will pick up any small hostile parties skulking in his neighborhood.

HOWARD.
Commanding Department.
CHICAGO, September 9.—General Gibbon has positive information that Sitting Bull is still north of the line, and apparently has no intention of coming south.

P. M. SHERIDAN.
Lieutenant General.

President Hayes Interviewed.
A correspondent of the Cincinnati Evening Times who interviewed President Hayes while en route to Fremont asked the President how he came to construe his policy, which was seemingly so at variance with his views while on the stump in his last gubernatorial campaign. The President replied as follows:—

"Well, these views began to take form in the words of my letter of acceptance. I considered the situation of things in the South, and saw how impossible it seemed to restore order and peace and harmony. I saw the violence and bloodshed at their elections; how white republicans as well as black were shot down during their political contests, and asked myself, why is it, and how long must this continue? These men down South—the white educated citizens—are as good men as you and I. They are Christians not thieves, nor cut throats, nor bandits. Yet, they see these things and tacitly approve them if they don't take part in them. Why is it, and how long will they continue? While thinking these questions over my mind reverted to the scenes of the war, and an incident at the battle of Cedar Mountain came to my mind. It was a hard fought engagement, and for a time we could not tell how it would end. We, who were in command, had determined that if a certain movement resulted in one way we would give certain orders, but if it resulted otherwise different orders would be given. With our field glasses we were watching the course of things. All at once I saw a commotion in the thickest of the fray. The artillery had got with us and were throwing shells fast and with working aim into the solid ranks of the enemy. His men were being blown from their sockets, arms and legs torn from their sockets and souls sent to one world or the other, all unprepared, and yet I rejoiced and congratulated my fellow officers that we were victorious. How could this be? Why was it? It was because we were at war. That one word solved in my mind the problem of the South. The people there were at war. There was a conflict going on in the social and political relations of the people that was not natural, not harmonious. There were disturbing elements among them, and while these existed or were unduly active there would be a conflict. Let the causes of the conflict be removed and there will be peace and ultimately harmony and prosperity."

"But," said the reporter, "we do not see much disposition in the South to manifest a loving temper toward us of the North." The President mildly retorted:—"How do you know? You form your opinion, no doubt, from reading the papers, but editors of newspapers do not always represent the general popular feeling of the people either North or South. I think most of the people in the South, as I know they are in the North, are more disposed to on courage fraternal, harmonious, social and business relations than the extremists who unfortunately too often get control of newspapers, but even these or most of them will come around all right in time."

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Hayes' consistency does not seem to be much of a virtue since his recent action in North Carolina appointments. He suspended Collector Winstead, of the 5th district of that State, and appointed in his place a person against whom charges of being connected with the whiskey and tobacco ring have already been filed with the Commissioners of Internal Revenue. Winstead is acknowledged as one of the best collectors in the State, and against whom there were no charges, except that of nepotism, or having too many relatives in his employ. Commissioner Raum was made familiar with all these facts before the appointment of Winstead's successor was made. It would seem that the President prefers the endorsement of Babcock and Joyce to those of honest taxpayers as to character. It is hoped Congress will investigate the conduct of the commissioner in this case, as it is a well known fact that he has sustained a collector against whom most damaging charges have been preferred.

Solicitor Rayner, of the Treasury, is to be presented with a gold headed ebony cane for the chastisement recently administered to Soteldo, of the Washington Republican.

It is reported that Hon. John L. Stevens, of Maine, has been appointed Minister of Sweden.

Chain and Abel.
A few minutes before eight o'clock last night a tragedy occurred at the southwest corner of Lexington and Gilmor streets, in the extreme western part of the city, involving the almost instant killing of an industrious citizen by his thrifless brother, who thereupon turned the fratricidal pistol on himself and fired a bullet in his breast, making an inevitably fatal wound.

John and Henry Barlage were the names of the brothers, and the only explanation of the murderous action of Henry, the younger of the two, is that he cherished a grudge against his more prosperous brother, and, when inflamed with bad liquor, determined to end his own and another's existence.

John, the elder brother, was thirty years of age, and had a wife and three children. He was an industrious, sober, well-behaved man, and was esteemed by all his neighbors, as well as by every one who did business with him. He was a dutiful son, a good husband, and patient and endured much bad behavior on the part of his younger brother. Henry, the one who did the shooting, is twenty six years old, and his wife and only child have been dead three years. His parents, a very intelligent German couple, have kept a grocery store from the south of the Rock street, not far from the corner of the tragedy. John, the elder brother, assisted by the savings of his wife, carried on a small dairy business in a long, low wooden building at the corner of Lexington and Gilmor streets. He purchased milk by the can at the railroad depots and vendied it in small quantities, carrying it around in a wagon, while his wife sold it over the counter. He employed his brother Henry to assist him in the business. Since Henry's wife died he has been very irregular in his habits, and associated with political ruffians, whose fellowship would probably have led him to ruin any how. Lately Henry had been courting Frederika, the daughter of Nicholas Rimm, who had promised to be his second wife. Henry represented that he had an interest in the dairy business with his brother. He was a good looking fellow and talked well. The brothers, like their parents, were Roman Catholics, and attended church regularly. No one outside of the family was aware that Henry was a lazy or ill-behaved person. It seems, however, that his brother John's wife did not favor his thriftless habits, and raised him soundly on several occasions, whereupon he turned upon her and beat her. A few weeks ago when she upbraided him in the absence of her husband, he blacked both of her eyes and kicked her. The tender-hearted John, last pass over, but when on last Tuesday Henry after shirking work repeatedly would not get out of bed until a late hour in the morning, the patience of the elder brother was exhausted, and he told him to leave the place.

Henry left, uttering imprecations and threats, and enjoining revenge. John paid him the \$10 due him, and after that there was peace in the house. Henry hung around the neighborhood and told several persons that he had determined to kill his brother and himself with a pistol, which he exhibited. John after a few days caught the angry brother and told him to come back, which he did, and they appeared to be on better terms than ever before. Everything went well until yesterday. John had eaten supper with his wife and children, and grew anxious about the long absence of his brother Henry at the polls. John's wife set out supper for Henry, expecting that he might come in at any moment. Her husband then said he was afraid that John might have fallen into trouble and started out to look for him.

He had not been out of the door many minutes before his wife heard four pistol shots, as she ran to the front door, her husband staggered into the room and fell into her arms. He said, "Oh, my God, I am killed. Keep the money in the back," and then he fell dead. He had been shot through the heart, and only lived a few minutes after receiving the bullet. Henry, with the pistol in his grasp and blood dripping from his person, staggered in just behind his brother, and fell exhausted over a refrigerator. He had been lurking outside, and just as soon as John came out, he struck him, falling him to the pavement. While John was down Henry fired three shots at him, only one of which took effect. Then he shot himself through the left lung. Drs. Neff and McNew were called in and gave morphine to the surviving brother, but they said it was no use to make any effort—death was certain. Up to midnight Henry was alive, and as he lay in blankets on the top of the refrigerator where he fell, he muttered such sentences as "they will hang me," "I have killed him," "I let me die—let me die!"—*Rich. American.*

Foreign Life.
On an average winters better in America, far better, sleep better, and combat the cold in winter and the heat in the summer with more scientific persistency than do any of the so-called luxurious nations of Europe. A few of the leading hotels in Paris, and a small minority among the most expensive suits of private apartments, have as introduced into all the rooms, but as a general thing is confined to the public rooms, and the unfortunate wight who longs to see beyond the end of his nose is forced to wrestle with dripping candles and unclean lamps, known only by tradition in our native land. This gas-light, which is a common necessity in the simplest private dwelling in an American city, is here a luxury rarely attainable save by the wealthiest.

Then in winter comes the question of warmth. What is more delicious than to plunge from the cold champagne atmosphere of a sparkling winter day in America into the warm, soft, and pervading warmth of an American home? In Paris such a comfort is wholly unknown. The cold, though less severe than with us, is damp, raw, and insidious, and creeps under wraps with a treacherous persistency that nothing can out. The old-fashioned fire, and the gas-light in the old door-like fireplace, let in every breath of the chill outer air. A fire is a handful of sticks, or a half dozen lumps of coal. The colorless, a poor substitute for our furnace, is a luxury for the very rich—an innovation grudgingly granted to the whims of the occupants of the most costly and fashionable of private apartments.

In summer, we sorely miss the cold, pure water of our native land, and long for it with a thirst which ordinary and barbarian beer is powerless to assuage. The ill-fated limestone water of Paris is a poor substitute for our sparkling Schuylkill water. Ice-pickers, water-coolers and refrigerators are unknown quantities in the sum total of Parisian luxuries. Nor do a delicate salade of French cooking suffice wholly to replace for an American palate the dainties of his native land. The buck wheat cakes and waffles, the large, delicate, flavored, luscious oysters, the canvas back duck, and no substitute on that side of the water. The delicious salad and Spanish mackerel have no gastronomic rivals in these waters, and the sole must be accepted in their stead. We miss, too, our profusion and variety of vegetables, our stewed and stuffed tomatoes, green corn, oyster plants and sweet potatoes.

THE HINDOO.—The Hindoo is on many occasions apathetic and indolent, but it would be erroneous to imagine him on all occasions inactive